

A MANUAL OF ORTHOPÆDIC SURGERY; by AUGUSTUS THORNDIKE, M.D., Assistant in Orthopedics at the Harvard Medical School; Visiting Surgeon to the House of the Good Samaritan; Assistant Orthopedic Surgeon to the Children's Hospital, Boston. P. Blakiston's Sons & Co., Phila. 1907.

This short concise handbook meets a real want for a book on Orthopedic Surgery which is comprehensive and yet omits needless detail. It is probably the best book on the subject to give to the student in the medical schools for collateral reading in connection with the lectures on Orthopedic Surgery. For the practitioner who wishes a quick and accurate reference, it has merit; and the orthopedic surgeon will find the divisions very clearly presented and the whole subject brought up to date.

It would appear that the first chapter, on the malformations of the limbs, laid perhaps too much stress upon the unusual deformities of intra-uterine formation—deformities which are oftener seen in medical museums than in actual practice. The concise treatment of the subject of the orthopedic care of infantile paralysis and the practical chapter on the use of plaster-of-paris should be especially noted. The pictures are well chosen and the form of the volume is convenient for carrying.

WALTER TRUSLOW.

METABOLISM AND PRACTICAL MEDICINE. By CARL VON NOORDEN, Professor of the First University Clinic, Vienna. Anglo-American Issue under the Editorship of I. Walker Hall, Professor of Pathology, University College, Bristol. Vol. I. The Physiology of Metabolism, by Adolf Magnus-Levy, Berlin. Vol. II. The Pathology of Metabolism, by Carl von Noorden, Fr. Kraus, Ad. Schmidt, W. Weintraud, M. Matthes and H. Strauss. Chicago: 1907, W. T. Keener and Co.

Though based upon von Noorden's smaller work on metabolism this Anglo-American Issue represents the combined labor of a score of authors, many of whom are well-known workers in the fields with which their respective articles deal.

These two volumes contain an encyclopedic account of the physiology and pathology of metabolism; a vast amount of data being presented in readily utilizable form, unsettled questions

critically discussed and warrantable conclusions clearly stated. Though brevity of statement is the rule there is no dearth of detail; but in places the impression forces itself upon one that the author of a given chapter had not thoroughly digested the material at hand before attempting to write an account of it.

As a whole, the work is well done, and its authors deserve a high degree of commendation; and those of us who admit the truth of the conception that many, if not all diseases are, essentially disturbances of metabolism, will find this treatise to be a veritable storehouse of information.

J. C. CARDWELL.

**BIER'S HYPERÆMIC TREATMENT.** By WILLY MEYER, M.D., Professor of Surgery, New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital, and Professor Dr. VICTOR SCHMIEDEN, Assistant to Professor Bier, University of Berlin, Germany. Octavo of 209 pages. Illustrated. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia and London. 1908.

We have for some years past been anticipating the appearance of some book descriptive of the method which Dr. Bier so extensively employs. This has at last been given us by the authors in the present volume. The various and interesting theories which have been promulgated as to the real working of this procedure are omitted, as are also any mention of illustrative cases. In Dr. Bier's personal writings these both find expression, and tend rather to lend interest as well as scientific introspection than to detract from it.

The book is well and instructively illustrated with the more or less familiar suction apparatuses, hot air boxes and elastic appliances. In the ingeniousness of the devices for cupping the various parts of the body, and in the larger vacuum chambers, we recognize the exceptional and fertile originality and mechanical aptitude of Dr. Klapp.

The working theory of these various appliances is easily summed up. Accepting the fact that hyperemia is the physiological process by which inflammation or infection is to be combated, we deduce that in so far as it may be possible to increase this process just so much greater will be the benefit derived by the invaded tissue. Thus while previously inflammations were